

"Mother, quick, look what Billy has gone and spilled—a whole big box of Kellogg's Corn Flakes. I'll say he likes them a lot!"



## Tomorrow morning— by all means try Kellogg's Corn Flakes

Tomorrow morning—set KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes before the family! A feast for the eye and a feast for keen appetites! For, Kellogg's are as extra-delicious as they look—all sunny brown and wonderfully crispy, crunchy! My, but how they delight everybody!

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are not only distinctly superior to any imitation, but are the most fascinating cereal you ever ate! Kellogg's appeal to every age! Little folks and old folks find in them the same joyous pleasure! For Kellogg's have a wonderful flavor—and Kellogg's are never tough or leathery or hard to eat!

Insist upon KELLOGG'S—the original Corn Flakes in the RED and GREEN package! It bears the signature of W. K. Kellogg, originator of Kellogg's Corn Flakes. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT IT!



# Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBS and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

### WASHINGTON LETTER

#### Iowa Primaries Worst Repudiation of Harding

Washington, June 17.—The most emphatic repudiation of the reactionary Harding administration and the reactionary Do-Nothing Republican Congress so far administered in a Republican primary was in the recent Iowa contest where Col. Smith W. Brookhart, radically progressive, won the nomination for United States Senator against a large field by a vote of more than two to one against the united efforts of Republican national leaders, aided and abetted by John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Candidates were brought into the field by the administration forces with the hope of dividing the progressives

and radical vote so as to prevent Col. Brookhart from receiving the required 35 per cent to insure his nomination, but this well known trick failed utterly and the successful candidate had about 41 per cent of the votes cast.

The overwhelming repudiation of the Harding administration in Iowa, as Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, points out, is shown by the fact that Col. Brookhart in his campaign advocated definite policies to which the administration is strongly opposed, while the votes for Beveridge in Indiana and Pinchot in Pennsylvania were largely votes of protest, rather than specific opposition to any set of policies.

Col. Brookhart advocated the repeal of the Esch-Cummings Act, which President Harding says is the greatest piece of railroad legislation ever passed. Col. Brookhart endorsed the efforts of the Agricultural Bloc, which President Harding has criticized and opposed. He not only favored a dirt farmer on the Federal Reserve Board but favored control of that board by the producers. Other planks in his platform were co-operative buying and selling, closer union of farm and city laborers and the government ownership of railroads. There has been no more intense reaction against the Harding brand of reactionism and the enthronement and dominance of special privilege over both the legislative and executive branches of the government in Iowa than this, which has driven the farmers of Iowa to the extreme of radicalism in some respects.

Col. Brookhart's victory also was another repudiation of Newberryism and Daughertyism, for in his campaign he denounced Newberryism and insisted that the perpetrators of war frauds should be punished.

Practically all that is good in Col. Brookhart's platform is already a part of the established policy of the Democratic party, while all that is radically dangerous is sure to meet the opposition of the sane progressive element in both parties.

Democrats here point out that the redemption of the agricultural sections now depends upon the sane progressivism of the Democratic party, avoiding the extremes of intense reactionism and intense radicalism.

Chicago and Norwich Add to Democratic Victories.

Incidental to the Iowa primary election there was a judicial election in Chicago and a city election in Norwich, Conn., on the same day in which five sitting Democratic judges were re-elected together with one Republican candidate, an alderman, who defeated a Republican candidate for reelection backed by Mayor Thompson, by 36,000 plurality.

Norwich, Conn., elected a Democratic mayor, a complete Democratic ticket of aldermen and councilmen by a large majority, which makes the Democratic victories in city elections in that state complete—every city now

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of J. S. Cleveland, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Francois county, Missouri, bearing date the 3rd day of June, 1922.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to John B. Graves for allowance within six months from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the granting of letters on said estate they shall be forever barred.

JOHN B. GRAVES,  
Administrator.  
Attest: K. C. WEBER, Judge.

having a Democratic mayor.

The verdict of disapproval of Republican reaction is as uniform in the East as in the West whenever the people have a chance to express themselves at the polls.

#### Daugherty Investigation Killed

The Daugherty scandal continues to be a subject for discussion among politicians and in the press, especially the action of the Rules Committee of the House in rescinding the Woodruff-Johnson resolution for an investigation, which was accomplished by Campbell (Rep., Kans.), reversing himself, as did Schall of Minnesota, aided and abetted by Speaker Gillette and Republican Leader Mondell. The rescinding of this resolution followed the impression created far and wide that President Harding was standing behind his Attorney General, his personal appointee and his personal friend, even to the extent of denouncing the critics of Mr. Daugherty and another member of his Cabinet as "blackguards" and "rascals" as reported by the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Chairman Campbell's countercharge that the effort to investigate the Department of Justice at this time was a mere attempt to shield war crooks is regarded here merely as "an excuse for his own weakness of will and his own lack of intellectual integrity and courage," as characterized by Finis J. Garrett, Democratic acting leader.

With the investigation killed or at least indefinitely delayed, Attorney General Daugherty is emboldened to say "there never was a time when I would have given thirty cents to get the office of Attorney General, but I would not take a million dollars for it now."

It is a matter of comment that Mr. Daugherty should express his estimate of the great office of Attorney General in dollars and cents.

#### President's Pathetic Position in Daugherty Case

No phase of the Daugherty scandal has caused more unfavorable comment and positive surprise than President Harding's plea to the correspondents to "put on the brakes"—that is to suppress criticisms publicly uttered of public officials. There was a time when a strictly partisan press and newspapers controlled by special interests, would cheerfully have responded to such a plea, and here and there, perhaps, there are a few such papers left, but President Harding mistakes the spirit and the temper of the American press when he asks them to suppress or to "soft pedal" news directed at the alleged misconduct of public officials. Never in the history of the press of America has it been so free from partisan and boss influence as at the present time. Most of the papers guilty of suppressing and distorting the news have long since perished for the lack of readers.

It is impossible to believe that President Harding meant literally what the press intimated he said, and in some instances quoted. It is easier to believe that he gave way to momentary irritation under the severe attacks upon some of his Cabinet officers and his administration generally and upon the infamous Profiteers' tariff bill to which his administration is committed. If he is not blinded by the adulation of satellites and social sycophants and the flashlights of photographers, he must realize that his administration is "on the rocks," that the public has taken the measure of his political mentor, Harry Daugherty, of his Secretary of Interior, Albert B. Fall, of the junketing Secretary of the Navy, Denby, of the Davies, Laskers, and small fry generally; of his own vacillation and weaknesses, of his mistaken loyalty to the Newberry and Goldsteins, and is voicing its condemnation in the Republican primaries as fast as he d.

Respect for the great office he holds and to which he fails to measure up tempers any personal criticism of him in these respects with feelings of consideration and a touch of pathos.

#### Harding vs. Harding on Political Attacks

That the Daugherty scandal has ruffled the usually calm temper of President Harding and that he is smarting under the criticism directed at the Attorney General and other members of his Cabinet, is more or less evident when he characterizes the critics, according to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, as "political blackguards" and "rascals."

So far as these criticisms of Attorney General Daugherty apply to the press, President Harding is scarcely fair to the great profession of journalism of which he is a member, nor entirely fair to his own party press, for Attorney General Daugherty's critics include such leading Republican newspapers as the New York Herald, New York Tribune, New York Globe, Chicago Tribune, Philadelphia North American and many of lesser prominence.

So far as they apply to members of Congress and to individual members of his own party, they include Representative Woodruff of Michigan and Representative Johnson of South Dakota, both of whom rendered distinguished service in the late war and who appear to be animated only by the high motive of seeing war profiteers who defrauded the government adequately punished.

President Harding's denunciation of "political blackguards" and his appeal to the press to "put on the brakes"—in other words, to suppress attacks upon public men—is scarcely consistent with his own course as editor and owner of the Marion Star. For instance, Senator Hiram Johnson of California, is pretty well thought of by a large number of Republicans in California—enough to send him to represent that state in the United States Senate. Yet in an editorial in the Marion Star, Sept. 13, 1912, appears the following estimate of Hiram Johnson:

"He (Johnson) appears at close view to be both a faker and a blackguard."

Enough people thought well enough of the late Theodore Roosevelt to make him President of the United States and enough people will think

well enough of his memory to build him a great memorial, yet on May 18, 1912, we find the following in the column of the Marion Star:

"The Theodore Roosevelt, who wept sincerely as he took the scepter from the hand of the martyred McKinley, was not the Theodore Roosevelt who dragged the courts, and, through the information gained by paid spies blackmailed Congress into following his plan."

And on Sept. 25, 1912, we find this estimate of the Colonel in the Marion Star, edited by Warren Harding:

"We are opposed to T. R. (Theodore Roosevelt) because we believe him to be unsuited in character and temperament to be executive leader; because he is an unsafe and dangerous leader, because he is lawless, insincere, selfish and unscrupulous; because his first administration was unsuccessful in maintaining the peace; because he is a bully by nature and a lover of war; and is, therefore, not to be trusted with control of the army and navy and our relations with our neighbors."

#### Growth of Trade Greater Under Democratic Tariff

A comparison of exports and imports under the Payne-Aldrich Tariff law and the Underwood-Simmons tariff act made by Senator Pat Harrison (Dem., Miss.) in reply to the flamboyant boasting of Senator J. E. Watson of Indiana in behalf of the Dingley Tariff act, completely refuted the statement of the Indiana Senator that our foreign trade and commerce would be little affected by the high protective tariff laws. Senator Harrison's figures tell their own story and make their own argument.

"On yesterday the distinguished Senator from Indiana (Mr. Watson) talked about exports, and, replying to Democratic arguments that high tariff duties would injure the Nation's foreign trade, he said the history of the operation of protective tariff laws showed that they had little effect on the normal flow of commerce. He quoted official figures to demonstrate that under the Dingley tariff act, described as carrying the highest rates ever enacted in this country, exports had increased \$600,000,000 during a period of some 8 or 10 years."

"I do not know just how long the Dingley law was in operation; but it was passed, as I recall, in 1897, and I think was in operation about 12 years. Exports, said the Senator in lauding the Republican principle of protection under the tariff law, increased \$600,000,000 and imports \$800,000,000. In other words the imports were \$200,000,000 more than the exports under the operation of this great Dingley protective tariff law. What are the facts about the operations of the Underwood law?

"Here are the exports; here are the imports:

"Under the Payne-Aldrich law in 1910 the imports were \$1,547,000,000; the exports were \$1,744,000,000."

"In 1911 the imports were \$1,527,000,000; the exports were \$2,049,000,000."

"Let us go down the line in 1913, the year the Underwood tariff law went into effect. The imports were \$1,768,000,000; the exports were \$2,465,000,000."

"Where were they in 1915? Imports, \$1,648,000,000; exports, \$2,768,000,000. You will see our balance of trade constantly growing larger."

"In 1916 under the Underwood-Simmons law, the imports were \$2,179,000,000; the exports were \$4,233,000,000."

"There was an increase from 1910 to 1916 of practically \$3,000,000,000 in exports, working under the Underwood-Simmons tariff law; and yet on yesterday this spellbinder, the close friend of the President, the orator of the Republican party, the mouthpiece of the leadership over there to revive drooping spirits, said that under the Dingley law the exports had increased

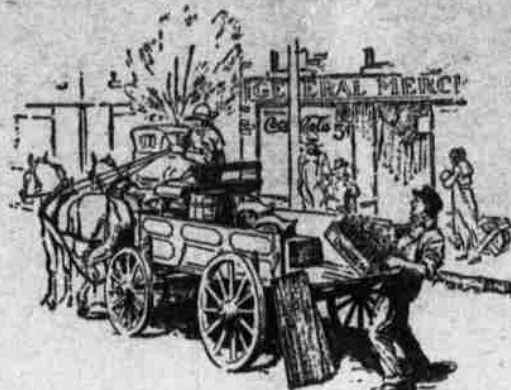
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\$600,000,000 in 10 or 12 years, and we hand back to you the fact that under the Underwood-Simmons tariff law the exports had increased over \$3,000,000,000 up to 1916."

#### Labor Costs Ignored in Profiteers' Tariff Bill

Heretofore the labor cost of an article was regarded by Republican tariff makers as the foundation upon which tariff taxation must rest. In the pending bill this plan has been utterly abandoned, the labor cost bearing no relation whatever to the amount of protection given in the bill. Specific instances of this were recently submitted in the Senate by Senator Simmons (Dem., N. C.) from which the following extracts are taken:

Wrought pipe: Labor cost 18.2 per cent; protection 27 per cent.

Calculating machines: Labor cost 25.7 per cent; protection 30 per cent.

Structural iron (not made in steel mills): Labor cost 20.3 per cent; protection 30 to 40 per cent.

Tin plate and terneplate: Labor cost 5.9 per cent; protection 8.2 per cent.

Brass and bronze: Labor cost 20.4 per cent; protection 46.2 per cent.

Electric machinery, apparatus and supplies: Labor cost 23.9 per cent; protection 40 per cent.

Stamped ware: Labor cost 23.4 per cent; protection 40 to 60 per cent.

Enamel ware: Labor cost 25.7 per cent; protection 5 cents a pound to 50 per cent ad valorem.

Bath tubs, lavatories and sinks: Labor cost 30.5 per cent; protection 40 per cent.

Table cutlery: Labor cost 43.5 per cent; protection 132 per cent.

Razors: Labor cost 16.1 per cent; protection 175 per cent.

Knives, except table knives: Domestic labor cost 46 per cent; protection 166 per cent.

All other cutlery: Labor cost 36.7 per cent; protection 134 per cent.

Edged tools: Labor cost 32.3 per cent; protection 40 per cent.

Fires—an article in common use in every household and on every farm: Labor cost 29.3 per cent; protection 40 per cent.

Hardware: Labor cost 29.3 per cent; protection 40 per cent.

Wire: Labor cost 18.6 per cent; protection 40 per cent.

#### Mrs. J. E. Galloway



#### A Beautiful Woman is Always a Well Woman

Topeka, Kans.—"My wife had woman's trouble some time ago, and I decided to have her take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The medicine helped her slowly but surely, and she made a complete recovery. We have told others about this medicine because we were pleased with it."—J. E. Galloway, 414 Madison St.

If you are a woman suffering with chronic weakness peculiar to your sex you can be benefited by 'Favorite Prescription.'

Obtain this famous Prescription now at your nearest drug store, in tablets or liquid, or write Dr. Pierce, president Invalide Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

tection 35 per cent.  
Wirework, including wire rope and so forth: Labor cost 17.1 per cent; protection 40 per cent.

Aluminum ware: Labor cost 17.7 per cent; household ware made of aluminum, 15 cents per pound and 60 per cent; electric attachments, 15 cents per pound and 70 per cent.

Clocks: Labor cost 33.6 per cent, protection 41 per cent.

Watches, including parts of watches and clocks: Labor cost 39.6 per cent; protection 58 per cent.

Concerning this data Senator Simmons said:

"I am taking advantage of this occasion to put in the Record some matter, and it is not graveyard stuff either; it is live stuff, pertinent to the duties of this bill. I have obtained these figures through experts furnished me by the Tariff Commission. The calculations have not been worked out by free traders; they have not been framed up by tax-dodgers as many of the figures that are brought in here from the other side have been framed up by people who are seeking to gouge the American public. They have been prepared for me by Government official experts and the basis of the calculations are the official figures."

#### Willing to Wait 57 Years to Pass Profiteers' Tariff

Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, voices the general opinion of the unprejudiced public when he says of the pending Profiteers' Tariff Bill:

"Insofar as the statement of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Lenroot) is concerned that the bill (Tariff bill) will not pass until the expiration of 57 years, I desire to say that unless the committee pursues in an intense degree the practice that it has adopted within the last few days, namely, of receding from or revising the important amendments which it has proposed to the House provisions, it would be better for the United States if it were 57 years before this bill was passed."

#### The Boy on the Burning Deck

Senator McCumber, Chairman of the Finance Committee, is the Casablanca of the Senate. The hot-shot of the Republican and Independent press as well as the explosive shells of the wicked Democratic newspapers have set fire to the deck which is burning beneath his feet, but Senator McCumber refuses to desert, and with his coat-tails afire huris back a deft at the assaults of the Profiteers' tariff bill, who he conceives to be only the propagandists of the department stores. Here are the exact words of Casablanca McCumber:

"Possibly before we get through we will see what is back of the papers that are railing against this tariff bill. I will say to the Senator most candidly that I do not believe the committee is going to be stamped by anything which comes from a press that represents a propaganda that is making from a thousand to three thousand per cent upon its imports, and that possibly will be represented to the American people before we get through."

#### Near-Progressives.

Senator Pat Harrison (Dem., Miss.) was speaking of Albert J. Beveridge and Gifford Pinchot in connection with their recent campaign expenditures, when Senator King (Dem., Utah) interrupted to ask why he had called them progressives.

"I called them so-called Progressives," said Senator Harrison. "They are like near-beer, one-half of one per cent progressives."—Congressional Record.

The proposed G. O. P. tariff bill contains the highest tariffs ever placed by the American government. This reminds us that high tariffs and Republicans are birds of the same feather and of course always go together.

### A Tonic For Women

"I was hardly able to drag, I was so weakened," writes Mrs. W. F. Ray, of Easley, S. C. "The doctor treated me for about two months, still I didn't get any better. I had a large family and felt I surely must do something to enable me to take care of my little ones. I had heard of

## CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I decided to try it," continues Mrs. Ray. "I took eight bottles in all. . . I regained my strength and have had no more trouble with womanly weakness. I have ten children and am able to do all my housework and a lot outdoors. . . I can sure recommend Cardui."

Take Cardui today. It may be just what you need.  
At all druggists.

E. 31



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